

## 우심방과 우심실, 폐동맥을 침범한 혈관내 평활근종 1예

### A Case of Intravenous Leiomyomatosis Extending into the Right Atrium, Right Ventricle and Pulmonary Arteries

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Intravenous leiomyomatosis is an uncommon benign tumor arising from either the uterine venous wall or uterine leiomyoma. Although this tumor is usually confined to the pelvic cavity, sometimes it can extend into the cardiac cavity and brings on sudden death. We report a case of intravenous leiomyomatosis extending into the right atrium, right ventricle and both pulmonary arteries by seeding. The tumor was detected with transthoracic echocardiography and appropriately diagnosed by transesophageal echocardiography and cardiac MRI. Entire tumor was successfully removed by one-stage radical surgery under cardiopulmonary bypass.

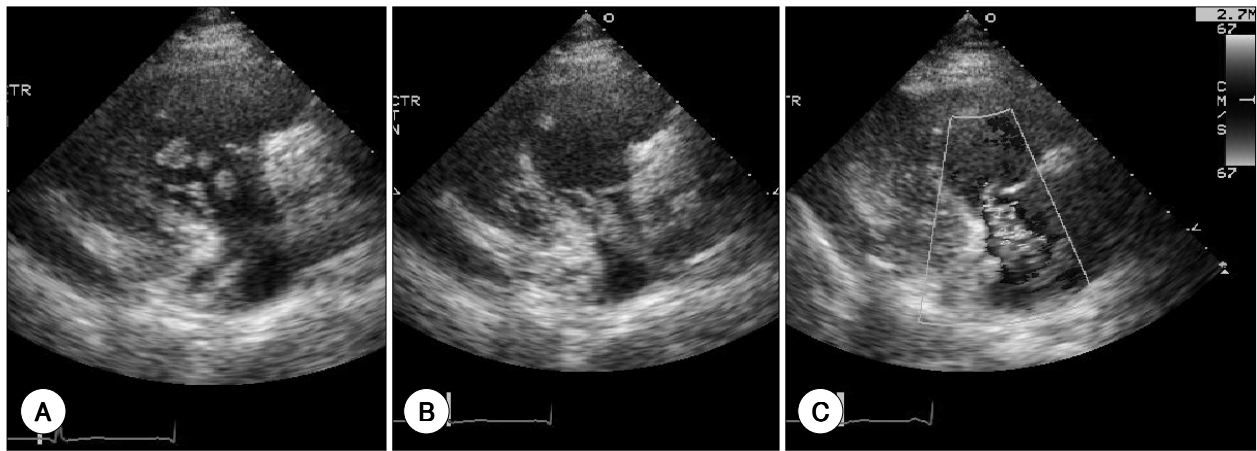
**KEY WORDS :** Intravenous leiomyomatosis.

#### 서 론

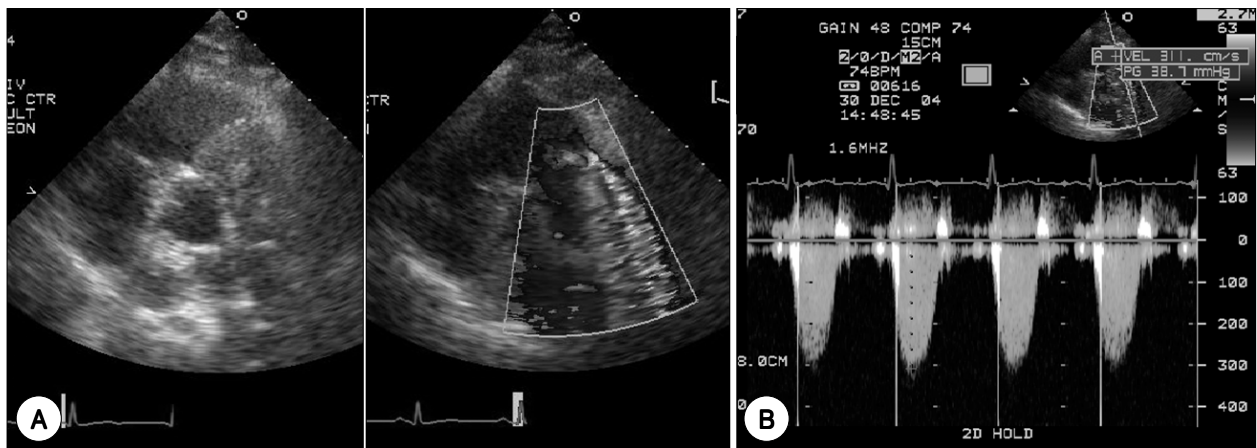
(one - stage)

#### 증 례

10% : 39  
: 10  
가 : 1 9  
40  
130/80 mmHg, 95 / ,  
25 / , 36  
grade /  
39  
(seeding)  
MRI  
: 2005 3 1  
: 2005 3 20  
: , 120 - 752 134  
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V1~V4 T  
X -

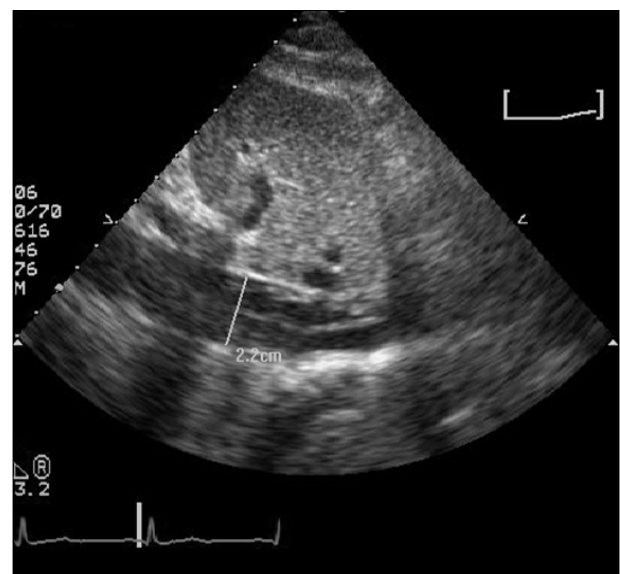


**Fig. 1.** Hypermobile mass at right atrium in RV inflow view. The mass was protruded to right ventricle during diastolic phase (A), and moved backward to right atrium during systolic phase (B). The mass was accompanied by moderate tricuspid regurgitation (C).



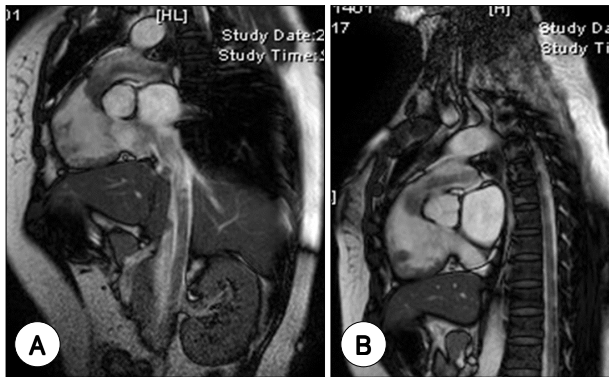
**Fig. 2.** Mass attached to RV outflow tract with partial obstruction in parasternal short axis view. Turbulent flow through RV outflow tract was seen (A). The pressure gradient was 33.7 mmHg (B).

(hyperechogenic)  
가  
(Fig. 1).  
view)  
(Fig. 2A),  
(Fig. 2B).  
view)  
(Fig. 3).

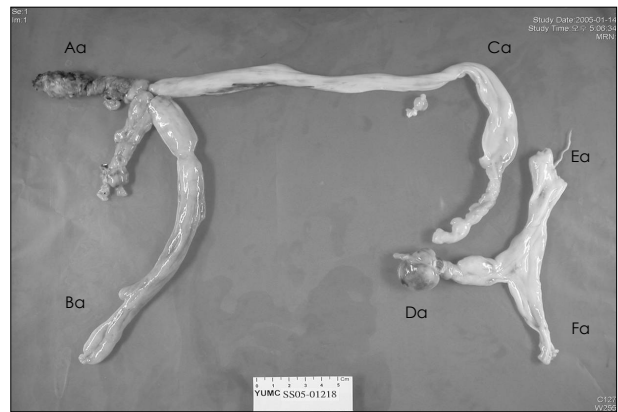


**Fig. 3.** Inferior vena cava in subcostal view. Elongated mass was seen in dilated inferior vena cava (2.2 cm).

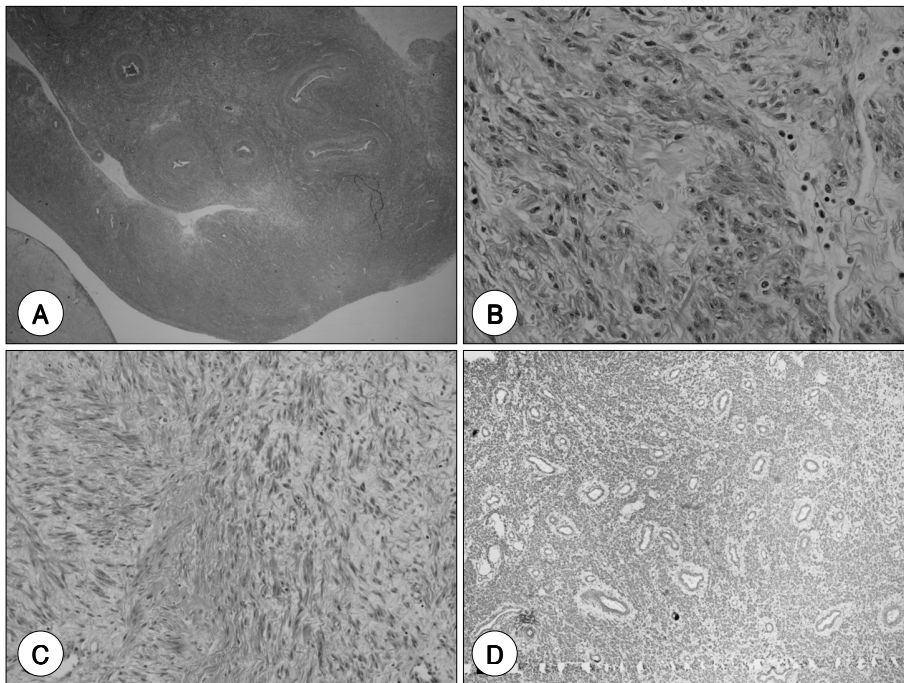
MRI . MRI 가 , , 가 , 가 , 가 (Fig. 4A), MRI (Fig. 4B). 가 (Fig. 5). 가 Trichrome , elastin , actin , (Fig. 6).



**Fig. 4.** Heart, abdominal MRI. The mass originated from iliac vein passing through inferior vena cava to right atrium (A). Another mass was originated from RV outflow tract to pulmonary artery.



**Fig. 5.** The removed mass by one-stage operation. A : Right iliac vein side, B : Left iliac vein side, C : Inferior vena cava, D : RV outflow tract, E : Right pulmonary artery side, F : Left pulmonary artery side.



**Fig. 6.** Pathologic findings. A : Low power field, B : Trichrome staining, C : Elastin staining, D : Actin staining. The spindle shaped smooth muscle cells were proliferated, but atypical mitosis or necrosis was not seen.

: 7 (leiomyoma), (leimyosarcoma), ,  
 , Gn - RH , 가  
 (agonist) 8 , MRI CT  
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 고 찰  
 (nodular) ,  
 가  
 가 .<sup>7)</sup>  
 2가 가 , 가  
 (media) (intima) 가  
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 , ,<sup>9)</sup>  
 ,  
 .<sup>1)2)4)5)</sup> 가 ,<sup>10)</sup>  
 1896 Birch - Hirschfeld가  
 ,<sup>6)11)</sup>  
 1907 Gn - RH (agonist)  
 200 가 , 1900 2003<sup>12)</sup>  
 68 26~76 (tamoxifen)  
 47 ,<sup>13)</sup>  
 가 .<sup>6)</sup> 가  
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 가 20% 10  
 가 CT  
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 , , , (bizarre)  
 ,  
 가  
 가 ,<sup>8)</sup> 가  
 가  
 .  
 가  
 (azygos vein)  
 .<sup>4)</sup>

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